

# THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VI.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1869.

NUMBER 28.

## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,  
—AT—  
PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

### SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year, \$7.00  
Six Months, 4.00  
Three Months, 2.50  
Single Copies, 25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will invariably be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

### ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

### Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Flat, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

J. H. MARION,  
Editor and Proprietor.

### Directory of Yavapai County.

District Judge, WM. F. TURNER.  
Probate Judge, HENRIKSEN BERG.  
District Attorney, JOHN M. HORTON.  
Sheriff, A. J. MOORE.  
County Recorder, JOHN H. BERNAN.  
County Treasurer, WILLIAM C. LEE.  
Clerk of District Court, E. W. WELLS, JR.

### TERMS OF COURTS.

District Court—First Monday of April and first Monday of October in each year.  
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

E. J. Cook, A. J. Shanks and L. A. Stevens.  
Board meets on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

### United States Mails.

Schedule time of arrival from San Bernardino: Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M.  
GEO. W. BARNARD, Postmaster.  
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

### Business & Professional Cards.

#### JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Prescott, Arizona.

#### J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

#### JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Prescott, Arizona.

#### A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

#### Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
(late of the U. S. Army.)  
Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.  
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

#### F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Wickenburg, Arizona.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds,  
Special and General Powers-of-Attorney,  
etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

### La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stage, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates.  
Agents—JOSEPH MANN, San Bernardino; THAY & CO., La Paz.  
WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors,  
San Bernardino, March 28, 1869.

C. W. STANLEY.....RICHARD RICHARDS.

#### STANLEY & RICHARDS,

Make and repair all kinds of Furniture, erect houses, and do every description of Carpenter work.  
Shop on Montezuma Street, a few doors south of the MINER office.

### TEAM-WORK.

The undersigned offers the services of himself and team to the citizens of Prescott and vicinity, and wishes to inform them that he is prepared to do all sorts of hauling, on short notice, at reasonable rates.  
A. M. JOHNSON.  
Prescott, July 17, 1869.

### Equality.—What Does It Mean?

(From the San Francisco Call.)

A naturalized citizen who has been in the country a quarter of a century or more alleged what he asserted to be a fact, and a remarkable one, too, that he had noticed a great disposition on the part of European immigrants, who had come from regions where they were oppressed and kept down, to get others down below them, and to oppress them, in this country. He was speaking particularly in reference to treatment of Negroes, Chinese, etc. If the gentleman asserted a fact, the action of the immigrants to whom he referred as a class was but the natural ebullition of one of the most powerful inherent instincts of mankind. Notwithstanding the many and voluminous beautiful theories about the equality of mankind, there is probably scarcely a human being who is willing to fully admit it in practice. It is natural for every man to believe himself to be as good as the best, or nearly as good, and also to believe and insist that there are many who are not as good as himself. As a matter of fact, there are but few men in existence who would not, if they could with safety, assert their individual superiority to all their fellows. But as this cannot be done, society in the United States, acting in its political capacity, has established a sort of general truce between its members, by the official declaration that all men are equal before the law, and entitled to equal rights and privileges. And when this declaration was first promulgated, the natural egotism of man was made manifest, for it was made applicable only to the members of one of the five races of mankind. But this truce, restricted as was its sense, and wise, philanthropic, and necessary as was its application, has proven to be only a hollow one. From the beginning, Jones has striven to demonstrate his superiority over Smith, and Doe has constantly plotted to make the theoretical law of equality place him in a superior position to that occupied by Roe. Not a day passes in any community that some one man does not insist that even the equality law should treat him with a little more consideration than it does his neighbor. Thus, while society, in its collective capacity, theoretically holds to the doctrine of equality, its individual members are constantly striving to prevent its full application in practice. Each one inferentially asserts by his acts that, while he will not allow that any other man is more than his equal, he firmly believes that there are many—even of his own race—who are not his equals.

The equality theory of republican government, so much boasted of, is the result of the egotism of individuals, not the lack of that quality. When each one believes that he is just as good as any other man—that is to say, that no other man is better than himself—of course no one is willing to concede to the rule of a king or an emperor. But we doubt not there are very many equality theorists who honestly believe they are fitted to be emperors. If his fellow-citizens would quietly tolerate the assumption, we do not believe that there is more than one man in ten in the United States who would hesitate to essay the distinction and power of an emperor; and we do not think there is more than one in fifty who does not honestly believe that if he could have his way he could govern the nation better than it is governed by his five millions of fellow-voters. But where four or five millions of men would like to be emperor, and only one can be, the egotism—the theory of equality, though real belief in the contrary—of the many, will always suffice to prevent any one from making the experiment.

As, notwithstanding the theory, it is impossible for mankind, generally, in practice, to recognize the doctrine of perfect equality even among members of a homogeneous race, it is absolutely impossible that equality of races—even in a political sense—should ever be thoroughly recognized in practice. The idea is repugnant to the most powerful instinct in the human breast, antagonistic to the ingrained egotism implanted in human nature. The Caucasian race asserts its natural superiority to all others; so does the Mongolian, the Indian, the Malayan; and even the Negro race, probably the least egotistic of any of the races, while nominally striving for "equality," as it is called, is really impressed and agitated with the idea of its superiority over those with which it is contending. The Chinaman, or the negro, would, in a convention of races, contend that his race is the equal of all others; but at heart he would believe, and his practice would manifest that belief, that in reality no other race is the equal of that to which he belongs. When the members of two, three, or more races are thrown into contact in one nation, each struggling for political advancement, it is impossible that the idea of perfect equality, even in a political sense, should be

entertained by the members of either race. They might, possibly, concede equality before the law, so far as protection to person and property is concerned—though as yet none but the Caucasian race has ever conceded so much—yet each would be constantly asserting its innate superiority, and striving to the bitter end for the political mastery. The result, then, of striving to enforce a theory which nobody really believes in or practices, would be a constant war of races, more or less fierce, bloody, and prolonged, according to the number and physical strength of the opposing elements. To a certain extent this result has already been experienced in some portions of the South. There the negroes prate of equality. They demonstrate by their acts that they believe themselves to be as good (or a little better), as the whites in every particular, but do not believe the whites equal to or as good as themselves. It is natural for every man to assert equality, so far as it relates to his position and that of the man presuming to occupy the plane above him; but the moment he reaches that plane, he discards his equality theories, even as regards the one alongside of him, and at once presents his claim to superiority. In the Southern States, the negroes asserted equality with the whites until they were fairly installed as voters and office-holders. Now, they deny equality to the whites. The real meaning of "equality," as it is practiced by men and races toward each other, is summed up in this sentence: "I claim to be just as good as any other man, but contend that there are a great many who are not near as good as I am; while I am the equal of the best, there are many whose equality I will not recognize." This is what each man says of himself and his neighbors; this is what the negroes and Chinese say of the white race. Hence it is that there cannot be any such thing as a political equality of races, and the attempt to establish such a chimerical idea is one fraught with great danger to republican government, and provocative of serious conflicts between races, neither of which believes in or will confess equality.

### The Wonderful Clock of the Day.

The celebrated clock of Strasbourg is put into the shade by that now exhibiting in Paris for the Cathedral of Beauvais. Forty thousand francs was the sum originally subscribed for this clock, and for the last four years ten clockmakers and twenty assistants have been at work on it. It has cost 100,000 francs more than the original estimate—has fourteen different movements, and 90,000 distinct pieces of machinery. The case is thirty-three feet high, is carved oak, over fifteen feet broad, and nearly nine feet in depth. At each hour a figure of Providence, surmounting the clock, makes a gesture, and numerous saints appear at windows, apparently listening to the crowing of a cock. The principal of the fifty dials has a figure of Christ in enamel upon copper, and above and surrounding this are the twelve apostles, also in enamel. The pendulum weighs nearly 200 pounds. The machinery must be wound up every eight days. Not only does the clock show the hours, and chime each quarter, but there are dials showing the days of the week, the motions of the planets, the rising and setting of the sun, the hours in the different civil cities of the world, the seasons, the zodiacal signs, the length of each day and night, the equation of time, dates, saints' days, the changes of the moon, tide, solstices, movable feasts, the age of the world, leap years, longitudes and latitudes, eclipses, and every century that expires.

During the rebellion, the staff of General Wise were riding through a rather forlorn part of North Carolina, and a young Virginian of the staff concluded to have a little fun at the expense of a long-legged specimen of the genus homo, who wore a very shabby gray uniform and bestrode a worn fence at the roadside. Reining in his horse he accosted him with, "How are you, North Carolina?" "How are you, Virginia?" was the ready response. The staff continued: "The blockade on turpentine makes you rather hard up, don't it? No sale for tar now, is there?" "Well—yes," was the slow response. "We sell all our tar to Jeff Davis now." "The thunder you do! What on earth does the President want with your tar?" North Carolina answered: "He puts it on the heels of Virginians to make them stick on the battle-field." The staff rode on!

THE London Daily News thinks "it will soon be found that nothing is wanting on the part of England, either in readiness or desire, to clear the score between us."

GEO. P. BORTH, of Seymour, was the engineer who run the first iron horse over the Pacific Railroad.

### Congressional Mining Law.

The San Francisco Herald, and White Pine News—two papers known to be friendly to miners—do not like the Mining Law passed by Congress in 1867. The Herald says: "The law is a cheat in that it pretends to leave it optional with parties owning vein mines of any character whether they locate under its provisions or not; when, in point of fact, it was intended to compel, and its provisions do actually compel mine owners in certain localities to incur all the expenses attendant upon securing a title under the statute. And in the future it will be the cause of serious and disastrous litigation in districts where there are many parallel and closely adjacent ledges." The expense point is well taken, but we are in doubt as to whether the law can or will cause any more litigation than has heretofore been caused by district laws. Where veins occur in a seemingly tangled state—if valuable—there is bound to be more or less litigation about them, and the Congressional law, or any other mining law yet framed, or that can be framed, will, we fear, fail to prevent parties from setting up claims to valuable mines—or portions of them—and going to law to establish such claims.

The News imputes the passage of the law to Conness and Stewart, and pitches into it in the following style:

"We always doubted the need of the law, and doubt now the advantages. It made some business for officials who have to be paid by the miners. It affords additional expenses to be added in the miners' account of profit and loss. It affords advantages to outsiders, to trench upon the formerly sacred rights of the miner. It gives the miner a chance, if he can ever get through the hurdle of official requirements and legal proceedings, to enjoy—unmolested—the identical rights which before were guaranteed him without any such trouble. It is true, as the framers of the bill will here interpose, he has, after going through the hands of the surveyor, a lawyer, the Surveyor-General, and the Receiver at the Land Office, and the Department of the Interior at Washington—if he doesn't die of old age or over-drafting—he has a tangible title, which is just as good to the ground after it is worked, as it was while the quartz lasted. This is something. The clocked hat of the old soldier, who did wondrous things in his time, and passed out, is something—and so is the title to 'the absolute domain' (they call it), something, after you have knocked it, as a mine, into a cocked hat.

The miner's right to work his lead ore is all he asks of the Government. He had that right, secure—to use and to let, and sell; and no outsider ever ventured to dispute his right to sit as title and starve to death in possession after the metals had been worked out. Under this 'absolute title' law, the case is somewhat different. If some fellow comes along with a pretense of title, and puts up a notice, Mr. Miner must appear and answer, or else he goes over the legal dump—and the man from outside takes title by default. The law abridges the former rights of the miner in possession, by affording a process whereby sharper may oust him."

### Pleasant Business.

The following was found in the office of an editor, by a county sheriff, a short time ago: Editing a paper is very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, the people won't like it. If it contains too little they won't like it.

If it contains telegraphic reports, folks say they are nothing but lies. If they are omitted they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we publish original matter they don't say for not giving selections. If we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in other papers.

If we publish a man complimentary notices we are censured for being partial. If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy beg.

If a man receives a hint that he is not entertaining enough, it is a libel. If we do not give him a hint to that effect people say we are afraid of him.

If we put enough advertisements in it to make it pay, people won't take it, because there is not enough reading matter. If we have no advertisements in it they won't take it, because the paper is bound to go down. And so on, ad libitum.

POSTAGE.—Every member of the House of Commons, every peer of the realm, every prince, and even the Queen of England herself, must pay the postage on everything they send through the mail.—Exchange.

Were our dignitaries compelled to do likewise, the P. O. Department, mail contractors and the people would be gainers thereby. But our M. C.'s are too patriotic to pay their own postage, and the people need not expect them to pass such a law.

EQUALITY.—In Mississippi, a military or der requires sixty thousand registered whites to pay a poll tax, while it exempts eighty thousand negroes from the payment of the same. But when it comes to voting, the negro has the same privilege as the white man.

### Statistics.

The "American Year Book and National Register, for 1869," contains a chapter on "Comparative Statistics of the World, relating to Area and Population," from which we gather the following interesting facts: Asia contains an area of 17,318,000 square miles, and a population of 805,419,808; America an area of 15,480,009 square miles, and a population of 81,460,000; Africa an area of 11,555,063 square miles, and a population of 190,960,009; Europe an area of 3,781,000 square miles, and a population of 293,083,006; Australia and Polynesia an area of 3,425,000 square miles, and a population of 4,000,000.

In examining the tables of artificial or political divisions, we find that the Russian Empire stands first in point of territorial extent, it having an area of 7,862,568 square miles, and a population of 77,008,448, or 9.9 to a square mile. The Chinese Empire contains 4,605,334 square miles, with a population of 477,500,000, or 101.6 to a square mile. China (proper), however, with an area of 1,300,000 square miles, contains 450,000,000 inhabitants, or 346.1 to a square mile, being the most densely populated of all the large countries in the world. The British Empire—exclusive of the Hudson's Bay Territory—contains an area of 4,419,359 square miles, and a population of 174,156,882, which gives a density of 39.4 inhabitants to the square mile. This, however, is very unequally divided, for while British North America, with an area of 3,523,083 square miles, contains a population of but 3,764,000, or about one to the square mile, Great Britain proper, with an area of 121,113 square miles, contains 29,321,286 inhabitants, or 242.1 to a square mile. The Netherlands exceed this degree of density, having a population of 280.2 to the square mile; Belgium goes far beyond, having 438.3 to the square mile. Some of the small German States, which are in fact only cities, like Hamburg and Bremen, have a population four or five times as dense.

The United States has an area of 3,508,392 square miles, and a population of 34,560,000, giving a density of 9.7 to a square mile. Of these States, the largest is Texas, with an area of 247,336 square miles, a population of 604,213, and a density of 2.4 inhabitants to the square mile. The State having the largest number of inhabitants is New York, with an area of 47,000 square miles, a population of 3,580,735, and density of 82.6. The most densely populated State is Massachusetts, which, with an area of 7,800 square miles, has 1,300,000 inhabitants, or 162.4 to the square mile. The District of Columbia, however, has 2,308.9 inhabitants to a square mile, having an area of fifty-five square miles, and a population of 126,990.

### How Rain is Produced.

Where does the rain come from? You answer, "From the clouds." But where do the clouds come from? You may think the wind blows them over you. But if it blows clouds over you from somewhere else, it also blows them from over you to other places. The fact is, the water of the clouds is just as much over you on a clear day as on a cloudy or rainy day. On a fair day when no clouds are seen, the water is divided up into such small particles that it does not obstruct the sun's light, and so you see no clouds or water. A change of temperature of the atmosphere, as when a warmer and colder current of air meet, causes the small particles of water to unite in pairs, and the pairs unite, and these quadruple drop unite, and so on until hundreds or thousands of small invisible particles unite in one, and even then that one may be many times smaller than a pin's head. A mass of these combined drops which are still small enough to float in the air, reflects, refracts, or bends out of their course so many of the sun's rays that they stop and often darken its light. It is thus that clouds gather in a clear sky. When a sufficient number of drops unite to form one too heavy to float in the air, it begins to fall. It meets and unites with many others in falling, and often so many unite that great rain drops are formed by the time they get to the ground. Each large drop is made up of thousands, perhaps millions of the small drops that float in the unseen air in a clear sky.

A GERMAN shoemaker, who had undertaken to make a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, replied, when asked for the articles: "Der boots ish not quite done, but der beel ish made out."

A LIQUID far superior to mucilage may be made by dissolving glue in an equal quantity of strong hot vinegar, adding a fourth of alcohol and a little alum. This will keep any length of time when placed in closed bottles, and will fasten horns, wood and mother-of-pearl.